

EXTRA

UNSER FRITZ DEAD.

Germany Loses a Second Ruler
Within a Few Months.

The Science of Man Was of
No Avail.

Emperor Frederick's Long Fight
with Death Ended.

Berlin and the Empire Again in
Mourning.

A Sketch of Emperor William II.—His
Opposition to His Mother.

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BERLIN, June 15.—Emperor Frederick died at 11 o'clock this morning.

At his bedside were Empress Victoria, Crown Prince William, Prince Henry, Princess Victoria, Princess Frederica, the dowager Empress Augusta, Prince Bismarck, Dr. Morell Mackenzie, and the assistant physicians, besides many other members of the household.

The funeral services will be more simple than those which took place over the body of Emperor William, but they will be none the less impressive, as Emperor Frederick was loved by every one of his subjects.

THE KAISER'S LAST DAY.

The Inevitable Progress of His Terrible Malady.

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BERLIN, June 15.—After many months of sufferings such as but rarely fall to the lot of man Emperor Frederick, the most blameless monarch who has ever sat on a throne, is about to be released by death. His slight rally on Wednesday was but the final flicker of the flame of life before extinction. His demise is expected from one moment to another, and it is impossible that he can survive many hours. Lockjaw set in early in the afternoon, rendering futile all Sir Morell Mackenzie's attempts to feed him by means of a long tube. Moreover, early in the morning the pulmonary affection, which has for some time past been a constant source of dread to his physicians, supervened, both lungs being attacked. Suffocation has several times during the course of the day been most narrowly averted, and he has completely lost his power to clear his throat by means of coughing. Hour by hour the little remnant of strength which had remained after his long illness, ebbed away. With the exception of a few moments towards midday, when he revived sufficiently to be able to write on a slip of paper a few words of farewell to Prince Bismarck, who was standing beside him, he has been almost the whole day in a comatose condition. Towards the evening, however, terrible fits of convulsion succeeded by swoons supervened, following each other in rapid succession. The physicians anticipate that the death agony will commence in an hour or two. His temperature at midnight was 102.

The whole of the Imperial family are at his bedside, which the Emperor has not left since twenty-four hours. Even the poor old paralyzed Kaiserin Augusta, herself almost at the point of death, has started from Berlin for Potsdam to take a last farewell of her only son.

Prince Bismarck and the Ministers both of the Empire of Germany and of the Kingdom of Prussia are assembled at the Palace and have had several conferences with Crown Prince William as to the measures to be adopted in connection with his proclamation as Emperor on his father's demise.

A special edition of the Official Gazette announced towards evening on behalf of the Government that the Emperor was dying, whereupon all the theatres were immediately closed.

A. M.—The Emperor is weaker, but perfectly conscious and mindful of the danger around him. The Emperor sometimes opens his eyes and recognizes those around him. A pleasant smile lightens his face when the Empress or other member of the family goes to his bedside.

The Prince of Wales is expected to arrive Friday night or Saturday morning, and it is reported that King Humbert has already started for Berlin.

BORROW-STRIKEN BERLIN.

Even the Stock Exchange is Hushed and No Voice Raised Above a Whisper.

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BERLIN, June 14.—The news concerning the Kaiser's hopeless condition was only too rapidly confirmed this morning by a bulletin signed by the doctors attending on His Majesty. After their consultation they announced to the anxious nation that the state of His Majesty, the Kaiser King, had materially changed for the worse since yesterday, and that his strength was sinking.

The melancholy news was swiftly spread through

the city by means of extra editions of the papers, and plunged Berlin into gloom and sadness. The august patient was so weak this morning that it was scarcely considered necessary to examine his lungs, which are beyond doubt affected. Owing to his want of strength the Kaiser is unable to relieve himself by coughing up the secretions that gather in his throat and impede his respiration. The Kaiser, the Crown Prince and Princess Victoria of Prussia are constantly with His Majesty or in the immediate neighborhood. The Emperor is lying on his bed, which he had removed into the study. He still makes signs during his comatose moments. He also is evidently aware of his critical condition. In the Imperial family and among those who are devoted to their sovereign the most profound grief reigns for the dead and not for the living. The night Sir Morell Mackenzie with Dr. Morell remained up on watch.

In the course of the morning several members of the royal family arrived at the palace. Among these were the hereditary Prince of Saxa-Meiningen, who brought with him two sons for his father-in-law, which he had asked for. They afforded him much pleasure and added to his comfort in his last moments.

The sad tidings, on reaching this city today from Wilhelm Friedrichshagen, have thrown every other subject into the background, and men's minds are exclusively engrossed with the catastrophe. This general preoccupation is displayed in the most marked manner on the Stock Exchange, which is mostly remarkable for the week-high unbearable hours that prevail there during business hours. To-day one might have believed one's self in church instead of on "Change, to judge from the solemn silence that was strictly observed in the temple of Mammon. Anybody who raised his voice above a whisper was immediately hushed down.

In the session itself the whole royal family were assembled round the Imperial patient, including Prince Henry, who arrived from Meissen. Bismarck was one of the first to hasten to the bedside of his sovereign, and Sir Edward Malet and Count de Lannoy, the English and Italian Ambassadors, with Count Katusso, the Russian Military Plenipotentiary, and many other distinguished foreigners went down to the Castle this morning and remained at Potsdam until the morning of the 15th.

After Sir Morell Mackenzie administered some cocaine at about midday His Majesty rallied a little. But his condition this evening remained much the same as it was before noon. At about 8 P. M. all the doctors except Prof. Senator met in consultation and issued the following bulletin: "In the course of the day no marked change has taken place in the condition of His Majesty the Kaiser and King. The great weakness still increases and causes serious anxiety. The inflammation of the lungs has made no further progress."

The Imperial family, however, are prepared for the worst.

The Emperor's Career.

Frederick William Nicolaus Charles, King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, was the eldest son of the late Emperor William, succeeding him on March 9. He was born at Potsdam, Oct. 18, 1859, and, entering the army, he attained the rank of General.

War broke out between Prussia and Austria in 1866. Major-General von Blumenthal was then Chief of Staff of the Crown Prince, during this war, and in 1870 he was promoted to the rank of Prince of Prussia. He was a general through the passage of the Sedan Hills—a feat attended with great difficulties and considerable dangers. By his brilliant generalship he won the battle of Sedan, and he was through the campaign and the battle of Sedan, which action resulted in the battle of Sedan (July 1, 1870). In the midst of the battle, he was wounded in the head and arm.

His march from Meissen to Konigsberg and his series of victories on entering Bohemia won for him deserved reputation as an energetic commander.

As a prominent part in the war between France and Germany. In the latter part of 1870 he was on the Rhine frontier and commanding the Third German Army, a force consisting of 200,000 men and 600 guns.

On the 18th of August he made a vigorous attack upon that position held at Wilsberg by a portion of Gen. MacMahon's army, commanded by Abel Douay. The great victory forced back and dispersed. Two days later the Crown Prince followed up his victory of the 18th by attacking the united army corps of Gen. MacMahon, finally compelling the French to retreat. In the morning the defensive position along the slopes of the Vosges.

In spite of MacMahon's desperate cavalry charge and victory on the 18th, the German army, at the memorable battle fought near Sedan, the extremely difficult operation of crossing the River Meuse was carried out by the Crown Prince's army. The great victory made his way towards Paris, entered Versailles on the 20th of September, threw additional troops around the capital and remained near the Imperial city until the conclusion of peace. On Oct. 29 he was made Field Marshal of Prussia, and Nov. 8 a Russian Field Marshal.

In 1878, when the Emperor had been elected to the Nobel Prize, the Crown Prince was appointed Regent until his father's recovery.

On Jan. 26, 1888, he married Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Saxa-Meiningen, by whom he has three children—Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1880 (commonly called Prince William); Victoria Elizabeth Augusta, Charlotte, born July 24, 1882; and Prince Henry, born Aug. 20, 1882. Frederick's Amelia Wilhelmine Victoria, born April 12, 1886; Josephine Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1888; Sophia Dorothy Alice Alice, born June 14, 1879; and Margaret Beatrix Fedora, born April 22, 1872.

Unlike his father, the Emperor, and Bismarck, his standing army, nor did he hope for the final overthrow of France, preferring that the contest with that country should be carried on by means of the armistices and treaties rather than by force of arms.

In his family relations he was a loving and respected husband and a kind and indulgent father. His personal dislike of Prince Bismarck dated from the time when, during the war, Bismarck openly declared that an English wife could bring nothing but bad blood to the German blood royal.

In person the Crown Prince was an exceptionally distinguished-looking man. He wore a full beard, which, during the latter part of his life, had turned from brown to gray; his face was pale, square jaw and a rather large head, with a high forehead. In his youth he was slight and described as sickly, but he grew to a tall, stalwart manhood.

Frederick III. was in almost dying condition at the time he succeeded his father, and, although conflicting reports of his improvement have appeared since then, there was never any chance of his recovery.

He was much interested in the love match between his daughter, the Princess Victoria, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg, and

the opposition of Prince Bismarck caused him much worry.

The death of Emperor Frederick and the succession of his son William to the throne will doubtless remove Bismarck's opposition to the marriage, as the political significance of such a union has been greatly diminished.

GERMANY'S THIRD EMPEROR.

A Warm Friend of Prince Bismarck and an Enemy of France.

Frederick William Albert Victor (commonly known as Prince William) succeeds his father as Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. He was born on Jan. 27, 1880, and is now in his thirtieth year. He is six feet in height, finely formed, has an oval face, with clearly cut features, high cheek bones and a yellowish moustache.

He is a very warlike young man and, unlike his father, is a warm friend of Prince Bismarck. He is extremely patriotic and is directly opposed to his mother, who represents the English element in Germany, on one occasion refusing to give her arm in public. He is extremely patriotic and is directly opposed to his mother, who represents the English element in Germany, on one occasion refusing to give her arm in public. He is extremely patriotic and is directly opposed to his mother, who represents the English element in Germany, on one occasion refusing to give her arm in public.

Prince William is not destined to long life either. He suffers of *otitis media* purulenta, a disorder likely to develop into a fatal malady, and in all cases a symptom of general ill health. It was the same disease that first rendered the late King William Henry IV. of Prussia insane and finally caused his death.

ROYAL ASPECT OVERCLOUDED.

The Prince of Wales Leaves the Race-Course on Receiving the News.

LONDON, June 14.—In consequence of the improvement yesterday in the condition of the Emperor of Germany, the Prince of Wales, who was to-day proceeded to the Ascot Race-course in semi-state. The bulletin issued this morning stating that the Emperor was in a critical condition had not reached them when they started. At the moment, however, when the royal procession was about to begin the customary drive over the course, information reached the Prince of the Emperor's critical condition and the royal party at once returned to their residence at Sandringham Park.

Both the Queen and the Government have received telegrams from Potsdam stating that Emperor Frederick is lying at the point of death, and may die at any moment, and there is a constant interchange of telegraphic messages between the Prussian and British royal houses in regard to the Emperor's condition.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, said that the Government had received a despatch from Berlin, dated 2 P. M., stating that the Emperor was very much weaker, and that there was no hope of his recovery. Indignation of the House was expressed at the news, and the Government regret he made the communication regarding the Emperor's condition to Parliament.

AUSTRIA'S ACCORD WITH ENGLAND.

Count Kalnoky's Speech to the Parliamentary Delegation.

Vienna, June 14.—Count Kalnoky, the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a speech before the parliamentary delegation to-day, said that during the last few months nothing had occurred in the East to produce an enduring change in the state of things existing. The interests of the Balkan people were those of Europe, and they had been taken up with warm sympathy by England, whose policy in this direction agreed entirely with Austria's.

Referring to the raising of the Austrian Legation at Madrid to the rank of an embassy, he said it was of great interest to monarchical Europe that the future international development of Spain would tend to restore her to a position worthy of her historic part.

The committee of the delegation has approved the estimates presented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A PERSONAL COMPLIMENT.

"The World" and Its Relations with Its Empire.—Telegraphic Testimony.

[From the Washington *Crain*.] When, five years ago, Mr. Pulitzer took hold of that "unlucky" paper, *The World*, the entire fraternity stood aghast at his apparent foot-dragging in paying a fortune for a property right in a newspaper that had been a drain on the pocket of the owners. But Joseph Pulitzer knew no such thing as "luck." He certainly knew no such thing as "luck." The old *World* had passed away, everything connected with it had become different—different in head and heart.

Mr. Pulitzer succeeded, as he deserved to succeed, and with him his property is shared by all who labor for him, and by countless others who have no claim to his generosity save the claim which suffering humanity has on the heart that feels for others. To the Union printers of New York City Mr. Pulitzer proved a friend indeed in the hour of trial. It was his example, in uniting the *World* office, which made possible the brilliant campaign that gave to ex-President O'Donnell a name which years are not dimmed. It was his friendship that proved to No. 6 a tower of strength. And ever since that time, from the faintest glimmer of good fortune to the present noonday of complete success, Joseph Pulitzer has proven, by acts without number, his kindness of heart, his wide generosity, and given countless proofs of his determination that thousands upon thousands shall have cause for thankfulness to God who prospered him. We will speak of him as the friend of the Union printer and his cause. Not alone was he the first of those whose offices were out of the Union to accede to the request of No. 6 a committee, but he did so at a time when he was still losing money each day. And as he prospered he voluntarily increased the price above the scale, without one word, one whisper, indicating to him that he was doing so for such increase. A business man, doing business on business terms, the clear head and the warm heart manifest themselves in many ways. A working man, a sensible man, Mr. Pulitzer meets his employees as gentlemen. He is not ashamed to show his interest in their welfare, and he certainly manifests that interest in many practical ways. It is a wonder, then, that from the top floor to the sub-basement of his immense establishment loyalty to the proprietor's interest is the predominant characteristic. A friend reminds us that Mr. Pulitzer has more than once been termed the "George W. Child of New York." Surely we can give him no grander title.

Disappearance of a B. & O. Ticket Agent.

REMISSAL TO THE WORLD. PRINCIPAL, June 14.—Frank Young, depot ticket agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, in this city, has been mysteriously missing since last Thursday. He is a married man and resides with his wife and two children at Danwood. The first intimation of his disappearance was when his wife called on him on Friday and said he had not been home the previous night. Since then nothing has been heard of him. It is as known his accounts with the company are correct. Mr. Young has been in the employ of the road since 1874. He has always been regarded as one of the most trustworthy employees of the road.

BESSIE AND SISTER MINNIE.

How the Mountie Girl Snuggled All these Costly Dresses.

The special Treasury agents who are busy looking up the case of the alleged smuggler Bessie Montour are learning some family history which promises to become as sensational as that of the Redhead woman a few weeks ago. Their first endeavor was to find out, with some degree of exactitude, the antecedents of the young woman who swore the goods through under the rule which permits actresses to bring in their professional wardrobe. This family history of the self-proclaimed young woman explains that and other similar passages through the Customs-house.

Bessie is one of two sisters, and both she and Minnie, her sister, have many points in common. They were born in the same town, and the old father, if he is still alive, is in a retreat for invalid old gentlemen. Bessie married a man named Kitchin, and it was he who provided the furniture which now adorns the flat on West Twenty-second street where last evening Bessie was stung in a fashion which caused many a passer-by to stop and listen. Kitchin, as a husband, either a pretence or a success, but he soon found that he had made a mistake, and a suit for a divorce followed. Bessie went to a prominent lawyer in this city, who looked into the case and advised her to allow her husband to take a divorce on one of the grounds in the law books. Bessie consented to act as co-respondent. After a time, as the case progressed, she became convinced that she was getting a divorce on a false pretence, and she dismissed him from her service, going to two other eminent counsel, one now on the bench, and she looked out for her own interests.

The two sisters went abroad, while the mother remained in the Twenty-second street flat. Bessie and Minnie, who were acquainted with John T. Mahan, of St. Joseph, Mo., who had parted with his wife and was seeking refuge in the United States, were introduced to him by him to this country, and the wife, having come home to Minnesota, got a divorce under the law of that State, and Bessie and Minnie remained in London.

In London Bessie became acquainted with Morris Dunsford, the brother of the dressmaker, Mrs. Dunsford, who was a widow and had a son of fifty years, with chronic calar, and generally not very lively in appearance. When Minnie and Bessie were introduced to him, he was a family quarrel, and some of the baggage remained at the Dunsford quarters because certain articles were wanted in the London flat. Bessie and Minnie, who were acquainted with John T. Mahan, of St. Joseph, Mo., who had parted with his wife and was seeking refuge in the United States, were introduced to him by him to this country, and the wife, having come home to Minnesota, got a divorce under the law of that State, and Bessie and Minnie remained in London.

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TWO WEDDINGS AT MENTOR.

CHILDREN OF THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD AT THE ALTAR.

His Eldest Son, Harry, United to Miss Belle Mason, of Cleveland, and His Only Daughter, Miss Mollie, to His Private Secretary, J. Stanley Brown.—The Ceremony Witnessed by a Host of Friends.

MENTOR, O., June 14.—A large number of guests, including many well-known people from Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo, New York, Boston and Washington, assembled this afternoon at the pleasant country home of Mrs. James A. Garfield, near Mentor, to witness the double marriage of Mr. Harry Garfield and Miss Belle Mason, of Cleveland, and Mr. Stanley Brown, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Mollie Garfield. The hour fixed for the wedding was 5 P. M., and soon after 4 o'clock a special train arrived from Cleveland bringing more than a hundred invited guests, who were conveyed in carriages from the railway station to the Garfield home, where about fifty relatives and friends of the Garfield and Mason families had already assembled.

The house was beautifully decorated with palms, potted plants and cut flowers. Festoons and garlands of interwined daisies hung like a curtain of green, white and gold in the wide doorway between the two large reception rooms on the first floor. The window seats along the winding stairway leading to the second story were filled with blooming roses. The mantels were solid masses of roses, with carnations and delicate white flowers; and the large bay window in the library, where the wedding parties were to stand during the ceremony, was canopied with roses and smilax and lined with palms and semi-tropical plants, so as to form an alcove of soft greenery.

In front of this recess and partly under the canopy of roses and smilax stood a low kneeling desk, or altar, which had been thrown a piece of Egyptian drapery, covered with delicate white and gold embroidery. Here and there on the low bookcases stood large vases filled with red and white peonies and spikes of dark blue lupines, and over the marble bust of Gen. Garfield in the northeastern corner of the room had been draped the flag of the Williams College class of '93, which hung over the fireplace on the wall.

The guests, who were seated in the large hall, were greeted by Mr. Garfield and Mrs. Mason, who were standing in the doorway. Mr. Garfield, who was dressed in a dark suit, and Mrs. Mason, who was wearing a white dress, both looked happy and content. The guests, who were seated in the large hall, were greeted by Mr. Garfield and Mrs. Mason, who were standing in the doorway. Mr. Garfield, who was dressed in a dark suit, and Mrs. Mason, who was wearing a white dress, both looked happy and content.

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